

The appointment of a Commission to inquire

violenoe, for instance, it would hardly be safe, perhaps, to follow this course, for it is such men as these who would be likely to consoci and lead on a Wing Lok-street raid. The effect of the system we recommended would be that the more dangerous class of criminals would be kept under lock and key, while the annoying rather than dangerous class, which lives by petty larceny, would be afforded the opportunity of turning over a new leaf and earning an honest living in their own country, and the colony would be relieved of the heavy expenditures entailed by the present system. It is, of course, a careful discrimination would have to be made between the two classes, but there is nothing to prevent this being done.

The importance of Chusan, from a political,

However, being sunk in Shanghai, and the trade has acquired too secure and permanent a location there, to admit of the expectation that if Chusan became British soil together, the merchants would remove their establishments to that island. Neither has England to present any such prospect of territorial acquisition, or demand of any territory, as would China be likely very readily to agree to it. At the same time it behoves England to use her influence to prevent the island from falling into the hands of any other nation. Although the head-quarters of trade in the north would not very readily be removed from Shanghai to Chusan, it is within the bounds of possibility that the influence of the latter might be thus increased, and threaten the existing settlement there. If Chusan were brought about, provided Chusan were in the hands of a European power. And if that power were some other power than England, then indeed would British influence in China wane. The bulk of the trade would continue to be British, but its control would pass to the power of whatever nation, just as in Cochin-China the bulk of the trade is British, but its control is in the hands of France. It might therefore be prudent on the part of England to acquire Chusan if a fair and honourable opportunity offered, even although for the time being there might be no prospect of a permanent acquisition, and it is inconceivable that China would, under certain circumstances, be willing to hand over the island to the administration of England on terms similar to those with which Turkey provisionally ceded Cyprus.

That the Loochoo Question, as between

China and Japan, is still regarded by the former as a *vacata questio*, is shown every now and again by little incidents or expressions of opinion. The late Mr. Nungpo, the Chinese Consul-General at Ningpo, a Chinese correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, who states that the Chinese Authorities in that port have actually been retaining in custody a number of Loochooans who were rescued from shipwreck nearly four months ago by some Chinese junkmen. The Che-hien despises them, and it is said, on the plea that the Chinese Government has no jurisdiction over the Shanghai contemporary argues, utterly worthless. The men are Japanese subjects, and are as well aware of the fact as the Chinese Government. To quote the *N. C. Daily News*—“The Chinese Government, in a document officially published nine years ago, deliberately and formally acknowledged that the inhabitants of the Loochooan Islands are Japanese subjects, and on that occasion paid a heavy indemnity to Japan for the murder and ill-treatment of certain shipwrecked Loochooans by the inhabitants of Formosa. For a man in the position of District Magistrate to avow ignorance of this fact so far as to claim the Loochooan in the present case as subjects of the Chinese Emperor, is a grave mistake, and a quarrel between the two Governments unless the pretension is promptly withdrawn.” The action of the Ningpo-officials cannot be justified on the ground even of inability to provide passages for the men. The men are Japanese subjects, and their relatives will give them up for lost. It is cruel to detain them under the circumstances, more especially since they might have been handed over to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who would have found means of forwarding them to their homes long ago. If the detention of these poor Loochooans is to be regarded as the act of the local Authorities, then their conduct ought to be inquired into at once, and the responsible officer censured. Should he be acting under instructions from his superiors, then the case assumes a more important aspect, and may be interpreted into an attempt to reopen a controversy which has long ago been decided by a partial arbitration. At the present moment, when the Peking Government has, on hardly any better basis, sought cause of quarrel with one great European Power, we should have thought they would have had enough on their hands without seeking to rouse the ire of Japan. The Loochooan dispute ought long ago to have been dropped, and if the Peking Government rashly renew it, without the shadow of a cause, they will merit the condemnation of the civilised world as being equally foolish and quarrelsome. China never possessed any interests in Loochoo, the island group are really not worth the trouble of protection and administration, and its inhabitants are clearly “left” to Japan. There is sufficient cause of friction between China and Japan in the mutual jealousy felt of each by the other, without either going out of its way to provoke a rupture. Yet this is what China has done in the case of these Loochoan mariners. We can only hope that the Central Government will promptly order the release of the men, and the semi-prisoners to their Consul, that they strongly disapprove of the conduct of the Ningpo Che-hien in detaining the men at that port.

As a sample of what malicious invention and

Colonel Moser is accredited to a British colony and not to China, that the Chinese of Hongkong was not subject to Chinese laws, and neither was Colonel Moser's position to enable them to keep opium saloons open, nor are they liable to penalties for doing so.

Colonel Moser is in precisely the same position here as he would be if appointed consul here in Liverpool, and has no jurisdiction over even his own fellow countrymen.

It follows, therefore, that the whole telegram is a mendacious fiction, that could never emanate from an intelligent Chinaman, and was probably inspired by some vindictive enemy to the Consul.

The festive season in Hongkong never, perhaps,

[illegible]

casually draped around with flags. On the walls of the staircase were large green St. Andrew's crosses, and on the stairs, with the exception of the upper landing, were St. Andrew's thistles. The doors on the upper landing were all curiously decorated with flags, and on the pilasters were such crosses as "St. Andrew's Cross," worked in a simple, direct, and unadorned style, and a blue silk, with borders of moss. The painting of St. Andrew faced the entrance to St. Andrew's Hall from the balcony, draped round with flags; and the door, which was decorated with the arms of the Duke of Edinburgh, was similarly decorated, whilst in the centre of the north wall was the shield of the St. Andrew's Society, which made its first appearance last year, and which was placed in the room from the tops of the pilasters, and at the end of each of the latter was a pair of small crossed flags, while lower down were mottoes and shields, and on the walls were pictures of people in different tartans, and each resting on crossed dirks. The gas standards were light and gracefully decorated with moss. The doors and windows were all partitioned with flags, and the room was decorated with St. Andrew's crosses and thistles. St. George's Hall was treated in a somewhat similar manner to General plan, but some details were omitted. Round the gas standards were placed the same bayonet and ramrod crosses, adding much to the effect. A change was made in the places for the Governor's chair. This has been smaller placed at the south end, but this was a mistake, as the bayonet and ramrod crosses were a back ground, whilst a very large St. Andrew's cross was placed in the chair formerly occupied. The mirror added much to the effect of the decorations, and the appearance of the room was very good beyond. Over the mirror was a very handsome shield, and around it was a very effective grouping of flags. Over each door slightly covered with different crosses, and the bayonet and ramrod crosses were placed in the other rooms, but the supply given by the

military authorities was for some reason too limited. The treatment of the auto-room was in line with both dancing rooms, the effect of

again used for the supper room, and this was also very effectively decorated. The pillars

[illegible]

As mentioned a short time since that a day

[illegible]

Tribid.		Appendix is the score in:				Tribid.		Appendix is the score in:	
200	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500
price.	price.	price.	price.	price.	price.	price.	price.	price.	price.
200	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500
18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108
19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109
20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111
22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112
23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113
24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114
25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115
26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116
27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117
28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118
29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
31	41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121
32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122
33	43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123
34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124
35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125
36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126
37	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127
38	48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128
39	49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129
40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
41	51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131
42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132
43	53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123	133
44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134
45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135
46	56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136
47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127	137
48	58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138
49	59	69	79	89	99	109	119	129	139
50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
51	61	71	81	91	101	111	121	131	141
52	62	72	82	92	102	112	122	132	142
53	63	73	83	93	103	113	123	133	143
54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	144
55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145
56	66	76	86	96	106	116	126	136	146
57	67	77	87	97	107	117	127	137	147
58	68	78	88	98	108	118	128	138	148
59	69	79							

CHINA'S OPPOSITION TO FRANCE.

from the Tzuang-Yang to resign, but in recent crisis of affairs is extremely un-
willing that his wishes will be complied with. He took sometime ago to protect the Yangtze against the French, and the Emperor will be disposed to retain the services of such a soldier, and if his resignation be not granted, it is generally believed that Tzuang-yang will be associated with him on the realization of the forces. Li Hung-shan is believed to contain and the approach of the French, and Peking itself is in a state of nervousness. The Emperor is said to be in a state of ill-humor, it is said, are already being contemplated for this purpose. —*Shanghai Courier.*

occasional correspondent writes to the *Daily News*.—Happening, to pass the thing

[illegible]

"I am sure I do not know, but to the stridency
 which I can bear my personal testimony. Nor
 do the officers more devoted to their naval
 duties than to the service of the Republic
 ship seem to devote upon the minutest point
 keep watch, make calculations, write up
 her books, and order the sailors about.
 "I am sure that the Yang Wo, I believe,
 students who have been in America
 their knowledge of English, and trained
 at the Arsenal and on board ship, they prove
 every respect better naval men than the
 been less a month, with no chance of pro-
 motion unless they pay for it. The Captain, on
 the other hand, gets Tls. 650 a month; the Tls. 200
 ordinary, and the ship's officers on the lowest
 ship, and ship and other details, expenses
 ship he points once a year, and spends
 Tls. 25 to Tls. 50 for other necessities.
 at as to how with the balance is, of course,
 the Yang Wo River Flood Fund. I hear on your good
 authority that the captain of a certain gunboat in
 Emperor's navy paid Tls. 7,000 for the post
 to hold the subordinate positions for such
 a long time, and that he was not
 probable employment if they were to
 in for "bribe" posts in the Imperial
 navy. Some mischievous people say that the
 Emperor's navy is the worst copy of the
 Chinese that he should resign in order to
 China's going to war and be allowed to join
 service again when peace was proclaimed.
 they pay a swell, and I don't believe a
 the Yang Wo River Flood Fund, and the
 concency of the Mitsui Provinces, is said to con-
 sider the Yang Wo the bulwark of Foochow,
 never permits her to leave the port either
 in the morning, but she must return to
 at, lest the French crew in mean while. But
 her or sailors are never drilled in handling guns,
 or anything else but operations. I don't
 know whether the Yang Wo is a better vessel
 Yang Wo is out of port or in.

INTO CHINA.

and saw the sea suddenly rise
and the raft fly in pieces everywhere; the
of wood flew towards the sky with the
and the sea-water rose like a water-spout.
torpedoes are really useful as machines for
the sea. The same authorities went also to
an extraordinary picture of a torpedo
to have it engraved.

According to our opinion, this machine is
useful; but if one had not the ingenious ideas
of the barbarians (Europeans), it would be im-
possible to make torpedoes, and without the
of Huxley, it would not have been dis-
covered. As the sea has a wild extent
and the waters run high everywhere, how
useful these machines be made to reach just
the keel of the enemy's vessel and blow up
the whole of it without being obliged to go
near it. What idea of a man having a
superior knowledge (like mine) would dare to
—N. C. DAILY NEWS.

N. C. Daily News publishes the following

tion of the not-addressed by China to the Powers."—

It will be known to all nations that Annam has tributary to China for more than two thousand years. It was China that granted to Annam the name of a kingdom, and that she has governed the country; and during the whole of Annam has sent Ambassadors and tribute to the Throne at Peking. From the reign of the Emperor Kanghi to the present day, she has been asking much trouble in the country round about her. The Annamese Government have asked the Government of China for assistance in their wars, and the Chinese have, of course, accordingly sent troops to the frontier to Bacliaul. The rebels were defeated, but the fighting lasted over ten years, and the survey of the country was estimated to cost 10,000,000. As Annam is a tributary state to China, of course China did nothing to protect her, and this also is the reason why she has not sent troops to France takes Bannam, Huani, and Naminchin, and she is inclined to go to war, China, on the other hand, looking to the interests of France and the price to be paid, was aware of such trifling circumstances. It seems that this Franco rivalry is much on the law of the strongest right. At the time when the French Emperor had been victorious, he had won the whole of Annam was in deep mourning for the death of the former Emperor, he forced upon her a treaty in which the sovereignty of China over Annam was maintained, and France now refuses to recognise the sovereignty of China over Annam. It will be to everybody which side is in the right and which is the wrong. China is a neighbourly country, and France wishes to keep off friendship with her the question may be decided amicably. But if France ignores the rights of China and attacks Annam, in which case France must have been in the right, that she enjoys the good relations of the two countries, her soldiers will have to fight."

Commenting on this, the *News* says:—"The French Embassy lately sent to the Foreign representatives by the *Tsang-li* Yamen is quite moderate in tone. It is based, of course, upon the claim of China to suzerainty over Annam, and in this respect it is not altogether new, though this must be so familiar by this time to all our readers. But its import is unobjectionable. China does not wish to fight, and she is ready to pay a price for peace. *Modus vivendi* would be most welcome," says Prince Kanc, "is always desirous of peace." We think there is no doubt that the French are in a spirit of compromise between her and France. War would involve of the gravest nature not only to the government, but to the dynasty, and the Government, therefore, at first sight, it is not probable that it is now evidently only too desirous to be of any suggestion that will involve peace

early on the morning of the 29th November,
Johnson, head of the Municipal

[illegible]

Class II, being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent, comprises various raw ma-

[illegible]

cont. duty. These are articles of luxury, such as amber, coral, jada, ivory, birds' nests, tortoise shell, embroideries, furs, musk, jewellery, precious stones, velvet, watches in gold or gilt, firearms, tobacco, spirits and liqueurs, &c.

Class VI., being prohibited goods, consists of adulterated drugs or medicines, arms and munitions of war (except when imported under permit) nonferrous coils, and opium (except medicinal opium).

All native produce, except the free list, contains all native products, and silver bullion, gold

The above ad valorem tariff is to be converted into specific rates as soon as possible by the authorities of the two countries.

The gold is paid in Mexican dollars of Japanese silver yen.

KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

The following is the Report of Gen. L. H. Foote, Korean Minister, to the State Department at Washington:—

His Majesty, King Li, after the reigning over thirty years, died in the summer of the present time, and the year 1883 is the four hundred and ninety-second of this dynasty. About eight times the country has been invaded by China, and paid large and tribute money. The country is still paying tribute to China, but the sum has been greatly modified. Each year an embassy comes to Peking with certain gifts, and brings back the Chinese calendar. To receive this calendar is an evidence of dependence, and if it is not used it is regarded as an act of treason. It is necessary to repair by this embassy support the accession of a new king

to the throne, and to obtain his sanction to the same. Emissaries going from Korea to China are sent only once in three or four years, and, for the last twenty years, however, China has carefully avoided communications with Korea, and has never materially interfered with her affairs. Since 1836 Korea has been in a state of complete isolation. Her people are not permitted to come into contact with her neighbors. To trade and she has prohibited the working of gold and silver mines, lest the discovery of these should lead to the loss of the country to the last of other actions. Unfortunately, her system of seclusion has impoverished her people and left the country stagnant. The population of the country is about 10 million, and the number of houses at one million seven hundred thousand. The government is an absolute monarchy, and the power resting in the sovereign is unlimited. The people are divided into four classes. The highest grade is that of the nobles, the common people taking third place, the peasants and the artisans taking the lowest position. But their rank depends upon the grade of the highest official position which they have occupied, and attaches to them for life. The nobles are divided into three grades, and that rank may be conferred. The result of the system is that the population divided into parties and a bitter partisan spirit is engendered, each class being determined to protect its own interests.

Certain special privileges attach to officials, such as exemption from arrests; they can only

be summoned by a writ from the court of examination for official promotion prevails. Examination of applicants takes place at stated periods, when the diplomas, of which there are three orders, are conferred on the successful candidates. The holders of these diplomas are eligible to occupy the pending official positions. There are numerous private schools, but no general system of reading and writing in the Korean language. In this language there are many simple books, but the learning of the country is the heritage of a few families. The only literature in Chinese literature is the titles to lands are derived from the government, and are carefully registered in local offices. The tenure depends on the title, and a person by reason of the unrestrained expropriation of officials. The only coin of the country is the copper cash, which is equivalent to the Mexican dollar. The roads are narrow, bridge-plate, the unimproved wheeled vehicles being two-wheeled carts, which in some places are pulled by oxen. The principal means of transport are pack animals, used as pack animals. Persons of means and distinction travel on horseback or in sedan chairs. Inns are established in the principal towns, and at some points on the public highways the travelers are obliged to call to find and hospitable. Post-offices are established in the principal towns, and at some points on the public highways the travelers are obliged to call to find and hospitable.

[illegible]

They wear upon their feet straw or twine sandals with soles of rawhide, and upon their feet they wear shoes of rawhide. Their breeches are made very full, and are divided below the knees and fastened at the ankles. Over this a long loose robe is worn, with flared sleeves, and is usually done by a hardy, vigorous, well-formed race, of medium stature; and while the yellow skin, almost shaggy eyes and black hair of hair and a yide and blue eyes are sometimes seen. The wages paid to the labouring classes approximate to fifteen cents per day, and the average life span is about thirty days. Slavery is said to exist in a modified form, and is a very common voluntary, as thus the poor man ceases extortion and oppression. The government is a monarchy, and is controlled over, below to powerful organizations or guilds, by which means they maintain a degree of independence and enforce their rights. Crime is not punished, but is left to the courts. The women married and unmarried, are kept in seclusion. The Korean noblemen, if this means will permit, maintain a high standard of living, and are very rich, and use forth to make his call of ceremony in his own air, dressed in silver robes, accompanied by a retinue of servants. Marriages is a very expensive affair, and is usually concluded in childhood. — *The Argonaut.*

erals, together with grain, seeds, beans and pulses, oat and meal, hides and skins, horns and hoofs,

[illegible]

Class V, consists of goods liable to twenty per cent duty, such as:

- (a) articles of luxury, such as hats, coats, caps, jewelry, watches, etc.
- (b) embroilleries, furs, mink, jewellery, pearls, stones, ivory, watches, gold gilt, brass, etc.
- (c) liquors.

Class VI., being prohibited goods, consists of

- (a) narcotic drugs or medicines, arms and munitions of war,
- (b) except when imported under special license.
- (c) counter-fait coins, and opium (except home-

grown).

All native produce, except the free list; condensed refined gold and silver, bullion, gold

silver skins, paws, claws, and horns, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

The above *ad valorem* tariff is to be converted into specific rates as soon as possible by the authorities of the two countries.

Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver yen.

KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

The following is the Report of Gen. L. H. Foote, Korean Minister, to the State Department at Washington:—

His Majesty, King Li Pin, the reigning sovereign, is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the present line, and the year 1881 is the fourteenth and ninety-second of this dynasty. In recent times the Korean empire has been invaded by the Chinese, and has paid tribute to each year. The country is still paying tribute to China, but the sum has been greatly modified. Each year an embassy goes to Peking with certain gifts, and brings back the Chinese calendar. To receive this calendar is an evidence of dependence, and if it is not received, the country is considered to be independent. It is necessary to report to the Chinese emperor the accession of a new king to the throne, and to obtain his sanction to the

Envoys from Korea to China are treated as Chinese subjects. For this reason, they are not allowed to carry arms, and must avoid complications with Korea, and has never materially interfered with her affairs. Since 1839 Korea has enjoyed a profound peace, and has been able to develop her relations with her neighbours. To that end she has prohibited the working of gold and silver mines, but the discovery of gold has not been entirely avoided. Unfortunately, her system of seclusion has impoverished her people and left the country stagnant. The population of Korea is about 10 million, and her annual national income is one million, over hundred thousand taels. The government is an absolute monarchy, all power resting in the sovereign. The nobles, who are hereditary, are few in number. Important officials are invariably appointed from the higher nobles, the common people taking little part in the public affairs. The nobility is divided into three ranks, but the first rank depends upon the grade of the highest official position which they have occupied, and attaches to them for life. The second rank may be conferred. The result of this system is that the people are divided into parties, and a little nobility is left unprotected, each man being able to protect only himself.

Certain special privileges attach to officials,

[illegible][illegible]

The natives exhibit a degree of excellence, but the majority are rude and primitive. Cloths are woven in hand-loom, and pottery is made by the use of the wheel. Specimens of old bronze and coral-ware are occasionally found, showing that the past a higher degree of skill existed. The majority of the houses are simply hovels, built upon walls and floors, and thatched roofs. The better class of houses have stone foundations, interlaced with lues for heating purposes. Upon this foundation is a wooden building with tile roofs, the floors, walls, and windows which are lined with paper. The clothing of the common people is made invariably of cotton or linen cloth, and in winter is wadded. They wear upon their feet straw or twine sandals.

with coils of tassels, and upon the heads of the women are worn the most splendid and costly head-dresses. The hair is always very full, and is divided into two equal parts, which are drawn over the knees and fastened at the ankles. Below this a long loose robe is worn, with flowing sleeves. The people seem to be of a mild and gentle disposition, and are very fond of music and dancing. The yellow skin, almond-shaped eyes, and black hair of the Mongolian race prevail, and the features are not dissimilar to those of the Chinese. The men are dressed in a long robe worn with light hair and bands and ornaments, and the women in a long robe and trousers. The population of the classes approximate to twenty-five per cent. for the Chinese, and to the artisan perhaps fifteen per cent. for the day. Slavery is said to exist in a modified form, and is confined to the lower classes of the population. The Chinese are very fond of opium, and the artisans and many classes of laborers, however, belong to powerful organizations or guilds, which protect them from the influence of the opium smokers and enforce their rights. Crime is severely punished, and questions involving civil

his are decided by the court. The woman, married and unmarried, are kept in seclusion. The great noblemen, if his means will permit, maintain a degree of state, surrounded by his retainers, and go forth to make his calls of ceremony in sedan chair, dressed in silken robes, accompanied by a retinue of servants. Marriage is a matter of negotiation between the friends of the parties, and is often concluded in childhood.—*— is Dragonaut.*

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8106

號六零百壹千八第

日二十月一十未癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1883.

二第

號一十月二十年未癸

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
December 10, ESTERHADA, British steamer,
338 G. Wright, Master, from Hongkong.
General, Bussell & Co.
December 10, GASTOWN, British steamer,
229 D. Scott, Master, from Hongkong.
General, Bussell & Co.

DEPARTURES.
December 10, CANTON, British steamer,
for Saigon.
December 10, ROBY, British steamer, for
Singapore.
December 10, PERKIN, British steamer, for
Shanghai.
December 10, SROON, German corvette, for
Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Oryghand, str. from Hongkong—10
Chinese.
Per Oryghand, str. from Hongkong—10
Chinese.

DEPARTURES.
Per Oryghand, str. for Hongkong—10
Chinese.
Per Oryghand, str. for Hongkong—10
Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Oryghand reports left
Hongkong on the 10th inst., and had fresh breeze
from N.W. and fine weather.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

November—
27, Fushan, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
27, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
27, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
27, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
27, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.

December—
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.

December—
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
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December—
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December—
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1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-tsun, Chinese str. from Hongkong.

ARRESTS.

December 10, ESTERHADA, British steamer,
338 G. Wright, Master, from Hongkong.
General, Bussell & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES, £1,500,000.
DIRECTOR: CHARTER.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
INVESTMENTS, \$2,500,000.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$10,000,000.

CREDIT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. M. BAKER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
R. L. DUNN, Esq.
J. D. SAMPSON, Esq.
H. P. JOHNSON, Esq.
W. H. FOSBER, Esq.
A. P. MCKENNA, Esq.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
We have authorized Mr. NOWROOZI
PESTO-JEE ORALLA to sign
our firm from this date.
N. MODY & Co.
5th December, 1883.

NOTICE.
FROM THIS DATE we will carry on
the business of SHARE AND GENERAL
BROKERS in this Colony.
E. G. DA SILVA & Co.
General Commission Agents and
Auctioneers.
30th November, 1883.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED has given notice that
he has sold the Stock-in-Trade and Good-
will of the Business of the late JOHN NOLAN to
Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.
Administrator to the Estate of the late
JOHN NOLAN.

NOTICE.
With reference to the above we beg to notify
that we have purchased the Business of the late
JOHN NOLAN, which will be carried on in the
present Premises, and under the same style as
before.

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INSURANCES.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (Subscribed), \$1,000,000.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. GUBBES has received instructions
to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, GENEVA, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"ROSSLYN."
McKenna, Commander, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby
notified that all Goods with exception of Opium
are being landed at their risk into the hold of
the Undersigned, at Wharf No. 3, taking
their position in the hold of the Undersigned,
whence to be taken to the Wharf or to the
Warehouse, as may be directed.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "KUMAMOTO-MARU"
FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Vessel
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for Consignation, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods, on or before
the 10th instant, at the Undersigned's Office,
on board of the Undersigned, the 9th December,
1883, will be landed and stored at Consignees'
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INTIMATIONS.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.
Call at Port Darwin and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TAHITI,
and PENITIA.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "MENNIE".
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.
Parcels, all of which must be sent to our
Office, will be received up to 4 P.M. on 14th
instant.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS, VIA HOUELOU.
THE Company's Steamer
"THALES".

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Pens. White, per picul	...	\$2.55 to	241
Pens. Green, per picul	...	\$1.08 to	155
Pens. Black, per picul	...	\$1.53 to	155

For Freight, apply to
1st November, 1893, CANLOWITZ & CO. []

WILD WOOD, 100. 08. 1847. 100. 08. 1847. 100. 08. 1847.
ZOUAVE. Am. ship. O. R. Paper. — P. & O. S.
Co.

* Bath not Warrant O'Boore, viz. - Condaster
per. Rostewain, or Derpaster.

Gen	Sophie	Nov. 6	Sandrig
	Stella	Nov. 17	Isaac

Wm. A. R. Co	200	F. Rutz & Co
Russ. sch	40	F. Rutz & Co

Printed and Published by R

CHATTERTON, WILLIAM, Wyndham Street, Haverhill